



BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Public Health Inspector
For the Year
1967



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1967

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health and Health and Welfare Offices,

Town Hall, Middleton

(Tel.: MIDDleton 6291)

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Members of Health Committee	3
Staff of Public Health Department	4
Staff of Health and Welfare Department	5
Introductory letter by Medical Officer of Health	6
Part A—Statistics and Infectious Diseases Report	9
PART B—Delegated Health and Welfare Report	20
—Statistical Tables :—Delegated Services	32
PART C—Report of Chief Public Health Inspector	50
—Introduction by Chief Public Health Inspector	50
—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	52
—Sanitary Inspection of the Area	55
—Housing	60
—Inspection and Supervision of Food	64
—Appendix :—Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961	70

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1967/68

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M. Gittins

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor N. V. Weall

His Worship the Mayor—Councillor A. J. Cleasby

Alderman W. D. Chisholm

Councillor D. J. Billinge

Councillor J. F. Farrar

Councillor R. Fairbrother

Councillor H. Hill

Councillor Mrs. S. J. Latham

Councillor R. Lewis

Councillor Mrs. G. M. Pugh

Councillor J. Shepherd

Co-opted Member:

Dr. R. Peck

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

Medical Officer of Health:

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. T. TRAYNOR, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst. P.C., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert.
Testamur of Inst. P.C.
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. KELLY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (Liverpool)
Diploma R.Inst. P. Health and Hygiene
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

L. H. KERR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
D. BRUCE, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
J. R. DYKES, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
W. HOLLINGWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

N. J. NUTTALL, (Senior Clerk)
MRS. M. WHITEHOUSE, (Shorthand-typist)
Miss D. DAWSON (Clerk-typist)
P. WHITTAKER, Inter. P.H.I.E.B. (Pupil Public Health Inspector)
A. C. MORTIMER (Pupil Public Health Inspector)

Smoke Officer:

R. MILLER, M.A.P.H.I.,
(Cert. of Meat and Other Foods),
Smoke Inspector's Certificate

Technical Assistant Smoke Control:

L. GALLAGHER
(Coal Utilisation Council's Cert.)

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Assistant Divisional Medical Officers:

NANCY M. BROOK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JAMES B. MACMAHON, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

**A. K. KENWAY, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

**S. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B.

**S. L. ROYCE, M.B., Ch.B.

**Part-time—Commenced 24.4.67.

Part-time Consultant Obstetrician:

H. A. ROWLEY, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Senior Administrative Officer:

J. GLEESON

Home Help Organiser:

MISS P. OGDEN

Assistant Home Help Organiser:

MRS. O. MASSEY

Home Teacher of the Blind:

MRS. A. CLANCY

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

MR. F. A. SHERIDAN

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. CHADWICK

A. COOK

J. FOGARTY

D. MACCORQUODALE

D. SHACKLETON

(Part-time Officers, seconded from Health Division 14)

Divisional Welfare Organiser:

MR. J. E. TAYLOR

Public Health/Health and Welfare Departments,
Town Hall,
Middleton.

June, 1968

To : The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough in 1967 and hope that this will be found not only a record of work done by the Health Department, but also a useful and convenient source of reference.

There was a slight decrease again in the Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population, the total of 58,140 being 380 below the 1966 estimate. There was a substantial fall in the Birth Rate, the total of 877 live births giving a crude birth rate of 15.1 and an adjusted rate of 14.6 to compare with a national rate of 17.2. The number of deaths (542) was again a reduction on previous years figures, being 64 lower than in 1966, and giving a crude death rate of 9.3 and an adjusted rate of 14.0 to compare with a national rate of 11.2. From these figures it would now seem that the population of Middleton must be regarded as a fairly stable one, and unlikely to change much in the absence of major inward or outward migration. An encouraging feature is the halving of the Infant Mortality rate, now at 15 per 1,000 live births below the national rate of 18.3. However, it would be unwise to presume that this is the result of a radical change in the pattern of arrangements for ante-natal care; in the Midwifery section I again draw your attention to the high proportion of older women, and those who have already had multiple pregnancies, seeking domiciliary confinement.

The functioning of the Delegated Health and Welfare services is set out in Part B. of this report and detailed comment here is unnecessary. At the time of writing, the medical staff situation gives rise to extreme concern. Out of an establishment of three full time clinical medical officers, we are likely, by the end of July, to have, at best, sessional assistance from General Practitioners and others amounting in total to about one full time doctor. This does mean that there will be drastic curtailment in medical coverage of clinical services, such as Child Welfare Clinics, and that Routine School Medical work (not the direct responsibility of this Committee) will be at a near-standstill. During the year 1967 there was also a further net loss of two full time Health Visitors, and, as I indicated in my last annual report, I do feel that urgent re-thinking on salary scales and conditions of service is necessary to recruit and retain Medical and Health Visiting Staff in Industrial areas.

During the year there was a decrease of some 1,100 attendances at Child Welfare Clinics. This is not unexpected in view of the falling birth rate, over the past few years. There has been a reduction of 440 attendances at ante-natal clinics, due in part to falling birth rate, in part to increased proportion of hospital confinements and in part due to attendance of expectant mothers at General Practitioners own ante-natal clinics.

Although midwives attended 43 less confinements than in 1966, the number of cases attended as maternity nurses following early discharge of mothers from hospital has remained almost the same. There was a total reduction of 2,824 (11%) in visits undertaken by Health Visitors, but an increase of 4,300 (11%) in home visits by District Nurses. Immunisation and vaccination returns are of the same order as in recent years, save for apparently falling demand for poliomyelitis vaccination. There continues to be an annual increase in Home Help service work, the total of 685 persons receiving this service being 13% more than in 1966. There was also a 50% increase in demand on the Laundry/Incontinence Pad Service, and an increase of 8% in demand for chiropody services.

In writing my last annual report, I referred to the possibility of a start on re-construction of Durnford Street Clinic in financial year 1967/68. Such work has not yet commenced but the County Council have now invited tenders for the project and it is hoped that re-construction can start soon. Despite pressure on the Ministry of Health from many sources, the Alkrington branch clinic seems as remote as ever, being now provisionally phased for 1970/71. The Adult Training Centre is phased for commencement in the current (1968/69) financial year, but the project has not yet gone out to tender and Adult mentally handicapped from the Borough continue to be accommodated at the somewhat makeshift Mills Hill Training Centre, just over the Chadderton boundary. During 1967 work commenced on the construction of a new 51 place Home for elderly in Grimshaw Lane, and at the time of writing construction is well advanced. This will, like Schofield House and Saxonside, be administered by the Divisional Health Committee and not by the Borough Council, but it will be a further step in provision of Community Health and Welfare services.

Developments in the Environmental Health Services are, as usual, set out in some detail in Part C of this Report and the principal matters commented upon in Mr. Traynor's introductory letter. 1967 has been another year of intense activity by the Public Health Inspectorate. A total of 313 properties were represented for housing clearance and the department's sustained efforts in this direction over the past decade are now apparent with continuing demolition of the areas of old, unfit property near the centre of the town. It is, in my view, most regrettable that in the past year the obsolete term "Slum" has again been at times re-introduced both at local, regional and national levels in authorising schemes of housing clearance. The word is rightly resented by all living in Clearance areas, implying as it does, a combination of stupidity, fickleness and wilful disregard of

property. Instead one should honestly record that, with few exceptions, the residents in such obsolete housing, whether tenants or owner-occupiers, have usually gone to considerable trouble, and sometimes inordinate expense, to try to bring up their families in barely tolerable conditions.

To comply with Ministry of Health Circular 1/68, I must record, with some personal regret, that the Borough Council have as yet declined to request the statutory water authority to take action to raise the fluoride content of drinking water supplies to one part per million. It may be that the past year was an inopportune time to urge this, as the local Water Board had the pressing problem of integration into the new West Pennine Water Board.

Finally, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the County Medical Officer of Health and the staff of both Health and Welfare and Public Health Departments for their continual loyalty and assistance during the year, and, as before, thank especially those of my staff involved in the preparation of this report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PART A

STATISTICS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORT

Table A.1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,170
Population at Census (1951)	32,620
Population at Census (1961)	56,668
Registrar General's Est. Mid-year Population (1967) ...	58,140
Number of Persons per acre	11.32
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	17,802
Rateable Value at 31st March (1966-67)	£1,659,646
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1966-67)	£6,575

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LOCALITY

The Borough of Middleton, which forms part of the South East Lancashire industrial conurbation, lies to the North of Manchester and is roughly equidistant from the nearby County Boroughs of Manchester (to the South), Bury (North-West), Rochdale (North-East) and Oldham (East). The district is fairly low lying, the original township having developed along the banks of the River Irk, which flows from East to West through the Borough.

The district was formerly almost entirely dependent on cotton spinning for economic prosperity but many of the mills have been closed or adapted for other purposes and the major industries of the district now include foam rubber upholstery, tobacco manufacture, industrial chemicals, light engineering and preserve manufacture. There is also a long-established brewery. Since 1950 the district has seen intensive residential housing development, with its population nearly doubled. There is a limited amount of farming land principally to the North of the Borough.

The town has good road communications with adjacent districts and the Borough is served by regular bus services of the Manchester, Oldham and Rochdale Corporations and also by the North Western and Ribble Companies.

The principal problems faced by the Borough Council as a Health Authority are :—

- 1.—The still considerable number of unfit houses or sub-standard houses in parts of the district.
- 2.—The problems of refuse disposal in a highly urbanised area.
- 3.—The atmospheric pollution common to South-East Lancashire.
- 4.—The absence of a sewer to the peripheral villages of Birch and Bowlee.
- 5.—The recruitment and retention of qualified staff.

TABLES A.2 & A.3
POPULATION & HOUSING—1961 CENSUS

The following tables are based on information published by the Registrar-General.

Total Population (both sexes)		56,668	100%
Child Population	Children under school age	5,604	10%
	Schoolchildren aged 5-14	11,735	21%
	Total children under 15	17,339	31%
Total Males 15-64 "Working Population"		17,108	30%
Females	Age 15-44 "Reproductive Population"	11,577	20.5%
	Age 45-60	5,009	9%
Elderly Persons	Females 60 and over	4,099	7%
	Males 65 and over	1,536	2.5%
	Total "Pensionable"	5,635	10%

Total " Households "			17,200	100%
Tenure	Owner Occupied		6,918	40%
	Local Authority Owned		7,354	43%
	Rented Unfurnished		2,396	14%
	Other Types Tenure		532	3%
Amenities	Without exclusive use of	Cold Water Tap ...	29	—
		Hot Water System	1,743	10%
		Fixed Bath	3,095	18%
		Water Closet	1,661	9.5%
	With all four above amenities ...		13,916	81%

Table A.4

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)		877
	Males	Females
Legitimate	398	384
Illegitimate	54	41
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		15.1
Adjusted Rate		14.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ...		10.75
Stillbirths		16
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths		18
Total live and stillbirths		893
Infant Deaths (death under 1 year)		13
	Males	Females
Legitimate	6	6
Illegitimate	1	Nil
Infant Mortality Rates :—		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...		13
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		15.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		10.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		9
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)		27
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths		Nil
Total Deaths (all ages)		54.2
Death Rate per 1,000 population :—		
Crude Rate		9.3
Adjusted Rate		14.0

Table A.5

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1967	1966	1962	1957	1947
Live Births	No.	877	999	1148	1118	691
	Adj. Rate	14.6	16.6	17.3	19.8	22.5
Stillbirths	No.	16	10	26	19	11
	Rate	18	9.9	22.1	17	15
Total Live and Stillbirths	No.	893	1009	1174	1137	702
Total Infant Deaths	No.	13	32	31	28	37
	Rate	15.3	32.0	29.0	25	54
Maternal Deaths ..	No.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Rate	Nil.	0.99	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total Deaths	No.	542	606	541	372	400
	Adj. Rate	14.0	15.6	13.6	13.6	13

Table A.6

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Ages at Death				
	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year	Total Under 1 year
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	—	—	3	3
Other Respiratory	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	—	1	1
Post-natal	3	1	—	—	4
Other Causes	2	2	—	—	4
Totals	5	3	—	5	13

COMMENT ON STATISTICAL TABLES

The population of the Borough has now remained relatively stable for the past 5 years. The unusual age structure of the population, with considerable “weighting” of younger age groups has been borne out by the 1961 Census (see table A.2).

With 19 fewer infant deaths recorded than in 1966 the infant mortality rate has decreased to 15 per 1,000 live births. For many years the local infant mortality rate had been higher than the national rate in Middleton as in many other towns and cities in the North West. It might be over optimistic to hope that a permanent reversal of this trend has now taken place.

The general trend of principal vital statistics may be seen from table A.5, which gives a comparison of 1967 figures with those of one, five, ten and twenty years before. It is necessary to bear in mind the substantial changes in population over those 20 years and also to exercise great caution in interpretation of certain statistical figures.

TABLE A.7

DEATHS BY CAUSATION

CAUSES	1967			1966	1962	1957
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	—	—	3	2	5
Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1	—	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases...	—	—	—	2	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms—						
Stomach	5	8	13	16	12	12
Lung and Bronchus	27	5	32	39	22	19
Breast	—	11	11	17	14	14
Uterus	—	1	1	12	7	1
Other	29	29	58	66	51	30
Leukaemia/Aleukaemia	3	—	3	4	4	—
Diabetes	2	1	3	4	1	3
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	27	35	62	67	66	78
Coronary Disease—Angina	92	47	139	115	103	73
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3	5	11	9
Other Heart Disease	20	35	55	33	70	56
Other Circulatory Disease	5	13	18	25	13	22
Influenza	1	—	1	3	3	5
Pneumonia	18	16	34	37	32	23
Bronchitis	25	7	32	49	35	27
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	3	6	2	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4	6	8	2
Gastro-Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	4	4	4	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2	4	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	1	1	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	—	1	8	10	11
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Disease	19	16	35	52	39	38
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5	11	6	7
All Other Accidents	2	4	6	9	11	10
Suicide	7	4	11	8	11	6
Homicide and War	1	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	296	246	542	606	541	472

Table A.8

DEATHS—BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1967			1966 Total	1962 Total	1957 Total
	Male	Fe- male	Total			
Under 1	7	6	13	32	31	28
1— 4	2	—	2	5	2	8
5—14	2	1	3	5	6	6
15—24	4	—	4	4	2	22
25—44	14	11	25	24	25	
45—64	106	45	151	154	136	115
65—74	89	50	139	167	135	152
Over 75	72	133	205	215	204	141
Totals	296	246	542	606	541	472

COMMENT ON DEATHS

The crude death rate increased in comparison with the 1966 figures but the reader will note the considerable difference between the crude death rate 10.4 per 1,000 and the adjusted rate of 15.6. As explained in my introductory letter this “adjustment” is a statistical device to level out the differences between areas due to unusual age/sex structure of the local population.

As in recent years, the principal causes of death were:—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation ...	215 deaths (40 per cent)
Cancer (all sites)	115 deaths (21 per cent)
Diseases of Respiratory System	73 deaths (13.5 per cent)
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	62 deaths (11.5 per cent)

These four major groups are thus responsible for 86 per cent of deaths.

From a study of Table A.8 it will be noted that while 75 per cent of men had died before the age of 75, a much lesser proportion (46 per cent) of women died before this age. It will also be noted that just over half (54 per cent) of local men lived to pensionable age.

Table A.9

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1967

Notifiable Diseases	Total notified Cases in age groups										
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	Age Unknown
Small pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	38	—	2	7	21	6	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	530	37	198	164	113	3	3	1	—	—	11
Whooping Cough ...	148	14	11	47	65	—	4	2	—	—	5
Acute Pneumonia ..	13	2	—	—	3	—	4	—	3	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	—	2	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Meningococcal											
Infection	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis											
Pulmonary	19	2	—	—	3	—	7	—	5	2	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	772	55	213	222	215	15	21	3	9	3	16

Table A.10 COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases	1967	1966	1962	1957
Scarlet Fever	38	63	15	39
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—
Measles	530	1169	372	1548
Whooping Cough	148	55	1	245
Pneumonia	13	18	14	26
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	14	49	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1	4	—
Food Poisoning	4	17	1	6
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	2	2
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	19	17	32	33
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	1	2	7	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	3
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
Totals	773	1357	498	1938

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL

Notifications of infectious diseases were decreased from 1966 figures, due principally to the lesser prevalence of measles.

MEASLES

The majority of the 530 cases of measles were notified during the first half of the year. The disease was comparatively mild in most cases, but in a few instances a substantial degree of systemic upset was reported.

WHOOPING COUGH

148 cases of this disease were notified—an increase of some 200% on 1966 figures. The disease could now be a rarity if parents accepted the responsibility of securing the routine immunisation of their children.

PNEUMONIA

As in previous reports I must again explain the disparity between 34 deaths from pneumonia (Table A.7) yet only 13 notifications (Tables A.9 and A.10). The majority of deaths are the result of non-notifiable secondary bronchopneumonia, which frequently supervenes on other illnesses in the elderly or debilitated.

DYSENTERY

Although only 18 cases were proven a total of 175 suspect cases were investigated, the vast majority from one medical practice.

Over 351 laboratory specimens from these suspect cases and their family contacts were submitted for laboratory examination. Although dysentery is not in itself a dangerous disease, a very substantial amount of work falls on the Health department in arranging such suspect cases.

FOOD POISONING

Four cases only were notified in the year. As with dysentery arrangements for visiting and obtaining specimens from cases, or suspect victims of food poisoning, is a heavy although necessary burden on the staff of the department.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases notified in the year. All but the most sceptical must admit that the vaccination programme appears to have justified the considerable expenditure in time, money and resources. It is, however, necessary to reiterate that only by maintaining a high proportion of "artificially immune" in the Community can one expect to contain this disease in an urbanised society.

SCARLET FEVER

The total notifications (38) are more in line with average over the past decade than the high totals in 1965 and 1966.

Table A.11

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1967

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—64	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
65 and Over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	7	—	1	—	—	2	—

Cause of both deaths — Cancer.

While 19 new cases were notified during the year, the total number remaining on the register at the 31st December, 1967, was reduced to 184. While the majority of young people with this disease are notified in the early stages where there is every prospect of rapid control by drugs, it is increasingly common to find that older cases may have avoided seeking medical attention until the disease has progressed to a chronic stage.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Blood specimens from the ante-natal clinics were sent either to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital; The Serological Laboratory, Withington Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

Otherwise practically all the routine specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester, 20.

During the past year the following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination :—

Table A.12

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	16
Faeces Specimens	351
Sputum	19
Others	NIL

Thanks are due once again to the Director of the Public Heath Laboratory and his staff for their ever-ready co-operation and practical help given to the Health Department.

SWIMMING BATHS

Middleton Corporation owns the sole swimming bath in the Borough. This was constructed in 1938, and consists of a large pool (100ft. x 35ft.) with a maximum depth of 10ft. 3ins., a smaller children's pool (30ft. x 22ft.) with a maximum depth of 3ft., 16 slipper baths, 4 hot and cold showers and changing accommodation. Chlorinated footbaths are provided from the dressing accommodation to the plunge baths.

The baths are supplied with water from the town mains (Heywood and Middleton Water Board and further treated by chlorination and sand filtration. A total of 143,540 bathers used these baths during the year, plus 24,000 schoolchildren receiving lessons.

During the winter months, the building is closed to bathers and used as a social centre. The slipper baths remain open throughout the year.

HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals situated in the Borough and patients are admitted to hospitals in the surrounding districts, chiefly Oldham and Manchester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 (SECTION 47)

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during the year.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are two Corporation controlled cemeteries in the Borough in addition to a small number of church burial grounds. The old cemetery (6½ acres) is adjacent to the Parish Church near the centre of the town, while the New Cemetery (12 acres) lies on the edge of the Boarshaw estate near the eastern boundary. A total of 86 interments took place in those cemeteries in 1967 and a further 405 remains were cremated at the Borough Crematorium. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and there are two Deputy Medical Referees.

PART B

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres

There are 5 Child Welfare Centres in the Borough; 2 being at purpose-built combined School/Welfare Clinics at Durnford Street, Middleton and at Borrowdale Road on the Langley Estate. The remaining 3 are held in rented premises at Alkrington (Congregational Church); Middleton Junction (Wade Street Scout Hall) and Rhodes (All Saints Parish Church School).

Child Welfare Clinic Services are held as follows :—

Durnford Street Clinic—Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

Langley Clinic—Wednesday 10 a.m.—12 noon and Thursday 2—4 p.m.

Alkrington—Monday 2—4 p.m. and Wednesday 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Wade Street—Wednesday 2—4 p.m.

Rhodes—2nd and 4th Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.

Under current County Capital Building Programmes, Durnford Street Clinic is likely to be extended in the current financial year. Tenders have been submitted to the School Health Subcommittee and contracts have been placed. Despite considerable pressure, the Ministry of Health have indicated that loan sanction for the Alkrington branch clinic is unlikely to be authorised until 1970/71.

Routine examinations of infants is normally undertaken at these child welfare sessions (see also Table B.2, page 33) and the National Welfare Foods—National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets—are available in addition to certain proprietary brands of baby foods and vitamin supplements available for purchase on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Ante-Natal and Post-natal Clinics

(See under Midwifery and Table B.3. page 34).

Family Planning

Neither the Borough Council nor the County Council run their own Family Planning Clinics, but have arrangements with the Family Planning Association, and evening sessions are held at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, each Monday and Wednesday. A female doctor is in attendance at these sessions.

Following upon recent legislation, the County Council have agreed on case payments, and where necessary, the supply of appliances, in respect of married women referred to the Family Planning Clinic on medical grounds.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

All the provisions for the care of married mothers are also available to unmarried mothers. Further provisions are also made, principally in securing admission to residential accommodation during the later stages of pregnancy. Should an unmarried mother keep her child and seek employment outside home, she is given priority for admission to a County Council day nursery. Health Visitors, Visitors of the Children's Department and Moral Welfare Workers of the various religious denominations, and other voluntary organisations, co-operate closely in this rather difficult work.

During the year, 6 unmarried mothers were admitted to homes run by voluntary organisations.

Care of Premature Infants

A premature infant is one whose birth weight is 5½lb. or less and during the year, 55 infants were born to mothers normally resident in the Borough. Of this total, 4 premature infants were born at home and the remainder in hospital. Detailed particulars are given in Table B.4, page 35.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in domiciliary practice during the year.

DAY NURSERIES

(a) Local Authority Day Nurseries

There are no local authority day nurseries within the Borough, but Middleton residents may apply for admission of children, under the age of 5, to day nurseries in adjacent districts administered by Lancashire County Health Division No. 14. Charges to parents are assessed in accordance with a County Income Scale.

The Cromer Mill Day Nursery, the only industrial nursery operating in the Borough, closed on 30th September, 1967 and the certificate of Registration was cancelled. The Borough Council subsequently recommended the County Council to acquire the premises to establish a Local Authority day nursery but no final decision has yet been reached on this.

(c) Child Minders

Under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, application for registration must be made to the Borough Council by any person looking after more than two children (unless the children are from the same family), for gain

or reward and for a substantial part of the day. Advice regarding registrations can be obtained from Health Visitors or the Health Department.

One child minder is registered to care for up to four children.

(d) Pre-School Playgroups

Under current County Council policy pre-school playgroups are not subject to formal registration if opening for less than 3 hours daily. Would-be sponsors of such playgroups are however advised to seek advice from the Health Department as to possible legal requirements. At present, 3 playgroups, not subject to formal registration, are operating in the Borough.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Establishment at 31st December, 1967, was 11).

There were 11 District Midwifery Sisters all of whom were qualified to administer analgesics.

Mrs. C. F. Copland
Mrs. H. Greenfield
Mrs. C. Hartle
Mrs. C. N. Holland
Mrs. F. Hutchinson
Mrs. R. S. Jones
Mrs. S. M. Lees
Mrs. I. R. Richards
Mrs. D. B. Smith
Mrs. A. Stuttard (commenced 11.12.67)
Mrs. M. E. Ward
Mrs. J. D. Wolfenden (resigned 31.10.67)

During the year the Midwives attended 260 confinements; analgesia was administered in 169 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held twice weekly at Langley School Clinic and at 63, Long Street, Middleton. These latter premises are retained on a rental basis, pending the reconstruction of Durnford Street Clinic and the provision of a purpose-built branch clinic in Alkrington.

Blood tests are carried out routinely on all mothers attending the ante-natal clinics and blood specimens are submitted to Oldham and District General Hospital and Withington Hospital.

Since 1st January, 1964, midwives have completed a short report on each individual expectant mother at the time of booking. From an analysis of 347 cases booked locally in 1967, one should record that in 2 cases the physical state of the expectant mother was not satisfactory at the time of booking, and in 3 cases, midwives considered home conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. 47 of the mothers were pregnant for the 5th or later time. 77 mothers did not book until after the 24th week

of pregnancy, including 8 booking between 32nd and 35th week. Such later bookings inevitably mean a drastic curtailment of normal ante-natal care.

Also since 1st January, 1964, all Local Health Authorities have been required to maintain a register, and notify the Registrar General, of all infants who are recognised to have any form of Congenital Abnormality at or after birth. This information is obtained primarily from the midwife or maternity nurse in attendance. In Middleton 8 infants were born with malformations (including two stillborn infants) an increase of 9.25 per 1,000 total births. An analysis of abnormalities recorded is shown in Tables B.8 and B.9.

Relaxation classes continue to be held weekly at Durnford Street Clinic on Thursday evenings. A Physiotherapist is in attendance and the Medical Health Visiting and Midwifery staff run a joint weekly education programme at these classes. The classes are based on an eight weekly cycle of discussions concluding with a film show on the last evening. The sessions appear very popular with expectant mothers and it is significant to record that a number of husbands have also attended the film show. The total of mothers attending was 97.

For details of this service see Tables B.5, B.6 and B.7 on pages 36 and 37.

HEALTH VISITING

(Establishment at 31st December, 1967 was 16)

Health Visitors employed were :—

Mrs. N. Brady
Miss K. Cahill (resigned 10.8.67)
Miss R. Deasey (resigned 30.9.67)
Miss T. Dunscombe (retired 31.5.67)
Miss J. M. Fletcher
Mrs. D. Green
Mrs. M. Hartley (commenced 11.9.67)
Mrs. D. Inman
Mrs. E. Knight (commenced 18.9.67)
Mrs. M. McCoy (resigned 30.9.67)

There were also 4 School Nurses :—

Mrs. B. Cotton
Mrs. I. Denholm
Mrs. M. M. Hudson (part-time)
Mrs. D. Mort

There was a further net decrease of two Health Visitors during the year ended 31st December, 1967 and it will be noted that, allowing for part-time staff, there is a shortage of 6 full-time Health Visitors/School Nurses, and there appears no prospect of recruiting up to approved establishment in the foreseeable future.

For the past two years, Health Visiting staff have been deployed on the basis of partial attachment to most large-list General Practitioners, in the town and not as formerly on a geographical basis. While this arrangement does lead to improved liaison with General Practitioners, it is not possible to derive the full benefit of liaison arrangements which, by reason of shortage of staff, are on little more than a token basis. Similarly, by reason of staff shortage, Health Visitors have too little opportunity for extending their work in Health Education.

The scope of work undertaken by Health Visitors has changed from concentration on services to mothers with young children, and now includes a larger proportion of services to the elderly. In 1967, Health Visitors paid 13,283 visits to children under 5 years and 382 visits were paid to expectant mothers. 1,613 visits were paid to those over the age of 65. The Health Visitors duties also include School Medical work, although the more routine work of medical inspection is shared by School Nurses without Health Visitor qualifications.

During the year, 11 student nurses from Booth Hall Hospital have spent two days with our Health Visitors as part of their training. Additionally, two Health Visitors (Mrs. Brady and Mrs. Hartley) have been accepted as "Field Work Instructors" and are responsible for practical training of student Health Visitors placed locally by Health Visitor training schools.

Details of this service are given in Table B.10, page 38.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Total establishment at 31st December, 1967 was 15.

District Nursing Sisters :

Mrs. H. Ashwell
Mrs. J. M. Bolton
Mrs. M. Burgess
Mrs. D. Halliwell
Mrs. J. Harvey
Mrs. I. M. Marr
Mrs. B. Smith

District Charge Nurse :

Mr. J. D. Begg

District Nurses (S.E.N.'s) :

Mrs. E. Burns (resigned 15.10.67)
Mrs. J. Rogers (nee Green)
Mrs. I. Ridings

Nursing Auxiliaries :

Mrs. E. C. Hogan
Mrs. M. Bramall (commenced 1.5.67)
Miss C. Yates (commenced 8.5.67)

The Home Nursing Service continues to carry out extremely useful and valuable work in co-operation with the General Practitioners within the Borough and the major proportion of their time is devoted to the care of the elderly. The Service considerably eases the burden on relatives, undertaking long term care at home, and reduces the need for General Practitioners to request hospital accommodation for the chronic sick.

During the year, two additional nursing auxiliaries were appointed as a preliminary to re-arranging the District Nursing Service into teams to be attached to groups of General Practitioners. This latter re-organisation was effected in March, 1968.

The nurses continue to issue, on loan, various articles of equipment required by their patients.

During the year the nurses paid a total of 43,065 visits to individual patients, an increase of 11% over 1966.

Details of the services are given in Tables B.11 and B.12 on pages 38 and 39.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Smallpox

During the year 651 persons, of whom 282 were infants under the age of two years were given primary vaccination against smallpox. A further 46 individuals were re-vaccinated.

Public acceptance of vaccination may be roughly gauged from the percentage of children under the age of two vaccinated. Applying the Ministry of Health formula, there is locally an "acceptance rate" (to children under two) of 29%. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

For details see Table B.13, page 40.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Some 66% of infants are protected in their first year of life by combined immunisation against these three diseases and this causes minimum disturbances and inconvenience to both mother and child. Older children are, in general, given booster doses against either diphtheria only or with combined material against diphtheria and tetanus. A number of younger children, for various reasons, are immunised with separate antigens.

Joint arrangements with Health Division 14, Oldham County Borough, and the Oldham Hospitals offer active immunisation against tetanus to all casualties with open wounds attending Oldham Royal Infirmary.

Detailed figures of routine immunisation are given in Table See Table B.14, page 41.

Poliomyelitis

With the virtual disappearance of poliomyelitis as an “epidemic” disease, there has been a considerable decline in interest in poliomyelitis vaccination by the general public. 669 persons under 16 received full course of immunisation during 1967, of which 498 were children under 2 years of age. From returns submitted it appears only 50% of young children are receiving this vaccination as a routine measure.

See Table B.14, page 41.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There is one Ambulance Station within the Borough (situated in Highfield Street, off Oldham Road) but the Ambulance Service is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14. The vehicles are now directed by the radio control centre at Whitefield (Tel. No.: Whitefield 6666).

Five ambulances and four dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Middleton Station, which is manned on a 24 hour basis. The vehicles also serve Chadderton Urban District and parts of Failsworth and Royton.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) Health Education

Leaflets and booklets dealing with various aspects of Health Education are distributed at the Child Welfare Centres and Clinics, together with poster exhibitions there and at various industrial premises in the Borough. It is, however, probable that the most valuable form of Health Education is in the contact between Health Visitors and individual families and in opportunities for discussion between expectant mothers and their Midwives and Medical Attendants.

Facilities are available for lectures, informal talks or film displays on various health subjects to interested voluntary organisations, e.g. Women's Guilds or groups and Youth Clubs; Group Secretaries wishing to enquire regarding this should write to the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) Co-operation with Hospital Services

Active co-operation is maintained by the medical staff with the medical staff and almoners of the hospitals serving the Borough and arrangements are made for necessary information to be interchanged, in particular with regard to arrangements for cases discharged from hospital requiring support from the local health authority domiciliary services.

(c) Convalescence

This service is primarily intended for those requiring a short period of convalescence to restore full activities after a recent

acute illness. Vacancies are obtained for approved applicants in private convalescent homes, and on average stay for 2 weeks. This is not a free service and applicants are assessed on County Income scales. This service should not be confused with holiday accommodation for elderly or chronic sick in County Council homes, nor with the School Health Service convalescent arrangements.

During the year, 10 adults were admitted to convalescent homes—see Table B.15, page 42.

(d) Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic serving the Borough is situated at Oldham and District General Hospital and close liaison is maintained with the Consultant Chest Physician. 47 persons received inoculation with B.C.G. vaccine during the year (this does not include school children given B.C.G. vaccine through the School Health Service). During the year one case received extra nourishment over that which can be obtained by a patient by a grant from the Ministry of Social Security. Such extra nourishment normally takes the form of extra milk and Horlicks.

There is one Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Mrs. E. J. M. Hollinrake—in the district and her duties include visits to patients at home, arrangements for examination of contacts, reports of environmental and economic difficulties and attendance at the Chest Clinic. For statistical details of this service see Table B.16, page 42.

For details of B.C.G. vaccination see Table B.17 and B.18, pages 43 and 44.

(e) Laundry Service

The service, which also permits of the supply of disposable incontinence pads, is intended for any sick person in need of constant changes of bed linen, and where no family help is available and the soiled linen would not normally be accepted by a commercial laundry.

Laundering is carried out at Oldham and District General Hospital and individual arrangements are normally made through the District Nurse.

This service formerly chargeable to recipients, in accordance with the County Council income scales, has been made a free service since 29th April, 1967.

During the year, the service was utilised by 38 patients.

(f) Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions were held three times weekly—twice at Durnford Street Clinic, and once at the Chiropodist's own surgery in view of the limited clinic accommodation. The chiropody service is a free service to men and women of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. Over 40% of cases are treated in their own homes.

During the year a total of 748 individuals received Chiropody treatment; an increase of 8% on 1966 figures. Of this total 379 were treated at Clinic sessions, 65 at the Chiropodist's surgery and 304 at home. The service was almost wholly utilised by aged persons.

For details see Table B.19, page 45.

(g) Cervical Cytology

Since May, 1966, cervical cytology screening tests have been carried out weekly by County medical staff. Applications may be made direct to Durnford Street or Langley Clinics, or through patients own doctors. During the year, 214 first tests and 6 repeat tests have been taken. Two women with positive smears were referred for further gynaecological examination to hospital, and 21 others to General Practitioners for other conditions.

Despite fairly extensive description of the purpose and method of these examinations in the National press and in particular widely read women's magazines, it is somewhat disappointing that comparatively few applications have been made by women who have borne more than two children.

Apart from this Local Authority service, facilities for Cervical Smear examinations are also provided by the Family Planning Association and by a number of General Practitioners in the Borough.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Demands on this service have increased by 13% during the year, and it should be noted that, of 685 patients receiving the service during the year, 579 were aged 65 or over. In many instances the Home Help is the only way of assisting elderly people living alone who would otherwise have to be accommodated in old people's home.

There is no fixed establishment for Home Helps, who are engaged as and when required by the Home Help Organiser (Miss P. Ogden) under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Currently some 114 part-time Home Helps are employed.

Applications for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Medical Officer of Health and arrangements will then be made to investigate individual cases. This service is not a free service and recipients are liable for payment under County Council scales; details of the services are shown on Table B.20 page 46.

Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting Night/Evening Helps in the district by reason of high demands on female labour at higher rates of pay. During the year, Night Helps made 162 attendances to 22 patients.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Borough has responsibility for Welfare Services in

regard to care of the handicapped, in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act.

Such services are intended to provide for care of handicapped people in their own homes and at social centres run by the local authority themselves or in co-operation with voluntary organisations.

Responsibility for residential accommodation under the Act is not delegated to the Borough and such accommodation is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14.

There are a total of seven Divisional Homes for the elderly, including two in Middleton (Schofield House and Saxonside), two in Windsor Road, Oldham (Coppice and Claremont) and one each in Chadderton (Broadway), Crompton (Laburnum House) and Failsworth (Briarfields). There is accommodation for 250 residents in these seven homes. A new home is presently under construction in the Grimshaw Lane area of Middleton.

(a) Physically Handicapped (excluding blind)

A social centre for the handicapped is held once weekly at the Community Centre on Windermere Road, Langley, where handicraft tuition is provided in addition to social activities. A substantial number of handicapped also attend the weekly meetings of the Cripples Help Auxiliary, a voluntary organisation, at the Community Centre, Wood Street.

Handicapped persons may secure various articles on loan, such as bath seats, bath rails and walking aids. In addition the County Council is prepared to contribute generously to major adaptations in the homes of handicapped persons who are able to benefit from such adaptations. In 1967, 5 such adaptations were carried out, including 3 projects for garaging an invalid vehicle. Handicapped persons, or their doctors, who consider major adaptations might be beneficial, can apply via the Medical Officer of Health, for such assistance.

Details of handicapped persons (excluding blind) on the welfare services register at 31st December, 1967 were as follows :—

Ministry of Labour Groups	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female						
	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	M	F
Amputations ..	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	1	2	4	7	7
Arthritis/ Rheumatism..	—	—	2	4	2	—	3	5	20	34	8	62
Congenital Deformities..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Specified Diseases..	—	1	1	4	2	—	—	2	6	3	8	11
Specified Injuries..	—	3	5	4	2	—	—	2	4	4	14	10
Organic Ner- vous Diseases..	1	3	3	10	4	—	1	10	8	6	21	25
Psychosis, etc....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	3
Totals	2	7	14	27	13	—	4	23	41	53	63	121

(b) Blind

One Home Teacher is engaged to provide Statutory services to registered Blind and Handicapped Persons. In addition to routine visiting in the home, hospital or other residential establishments, she co-operates with the (voluntary) Middleton Social Committee for the Blind in the organisation of a weekly social centre and a number of other social activities.

At 31st December, 1967, there were 102 Blind and 87 Partially Sighted Persons registered. The Home Teacher endeavours to visit all registered at least once monthly.

(c) Meals and Recreational Facilities for the Elderly

The Lancashire County Council operate a grant scheme in co-operation with County districts, including Middleton, to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations providing meals and/or recreational activities for the elderly. Under this scheme, grants may be given to such organisations as Meals on Wheels, Luncheon Clubs and similar projects.

In 1967/68, the Borough Health Committee made grants totalling £940 under this scheme, including £440 to the W.R.V.S. in connection with their Meals on Wheels Service. Grants can

only be made to bona fide clubs or organisations who are able to satisfy the Health Committee that they are in a position to utilise such grants for specific projects.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A very close working relationship is maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers working in the Borough and the Psychiatric Unit at Oldham and District General Hospital. Members of the Mental Welfare staff carry out daily duties in the Borough including visits to mentally ill and subnormal, arrangements for placing in employment, liaison with General Practitioners and visits, where necessary, with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

During the year a total of 103 patients were referred to Mental Health staff—for sources and categories of patients, see Table B.21, page 47.

At 31st December, 1967, 221 patients were under County Council care—for details see Table B.22 on page 48.

NOTE—The details given above and in the tables, do NOT include work done at the Child Guidance Clinic, Middleton, which is operated under School Health Service auspices.

OTHER SERVICES

(a) School Health Service

The School Health Service in the Borough is administered by the Middleton Education Committee on behalf of the County Council. The medical staff of the Health Department are also School Medical Officers and the Health Visiting staff are partially engaged on School Health work. A report on the School Health Service during 1967, was submitted to the Borough Education Committee in March, 1968.

(b) Special Medical Examinations

A total of 555 medical reports were completed during the year. Of this total, 177 reports were made without examination after scrutiny of a declaration of fitness form. For details of the remaining 378 reports after examination, see Table B.23, page 49.

Table B.1

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified births (i) occurring in, and (ii) finally belonging to, the Borough in 1967

	In Hospitals, Maternity Homes, etc.						In the Home						Total					
	Live Births			Still-births			Live Births			Still-births			Live Births			Still-births		
	*Prema-ture	Mature		Total	M	F	*Prema-ture	Mature		Total	M	F	*Prema-ture	Mature		Total	M	F
		M	F					M	F					M	F			
Total Number occurring in the Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	127	128	130	129	3	1	127	128	130	129
No. transferred out of Borough:—																		
(i) to other Divisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) to County																		
Boroughs or other Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total outward transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Net No. occurring in and belonging to Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	127	127	130	128	3	1	127	127	130	128
No. transferred into Borough:—																		
(i) from other Divisions	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
(ii) from County																		
Boroughs or other Counties	20	31	299	254	319	285	7	—	—	1	—	1	20	31	299	255	319	286
Total inward transfers	20	31	301	255	321	286	7	3	1	127	130	129	23	32	428	383	451	415
Final No. belonging to Borough	20	31	301	255	321	286	7	3	1	127	130	129	23	32	428	383	451	415

* A birth is regarded as “ premature ” if the birthweight is 5½lbs. or less.

Table B.2

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Number open at 31st December, 1967—5
Work done at individual centres during the year.

Address of Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions	Number of individual children attended and who were born in :			At ages : Number of attendances of children		
		1967	1966	1962-1965	0—	1—	2—4
Durnford Street, Middleton	96	256	237	147	2,756	481	147
Wade Street, Middleton Junction...	51	59	40	19	818	121	29
All Saints School, Rhodes, Middleton	24	40	32	26	441	82	29
Alkrington, Middleton	96	130	136	146	2,137	521	231
Borrowdale Road, Langley	103	152	156	129	1,496	291	154
Totals	370	637	601	467	7,648	1,496	590

Table B.3**ANTE-NATAL CLINICS**

Number open at 31st December, 1967—2
Work done at individual clinics during the year.

Address of Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of Attend- ances
63, Long Street Middleton	124	306	1,900
Borrowdale Road, Langley	119	181	1,139
Totals	243	487	3,039

Table B.4

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

(i.e., live births of 5½lbs. or less at birth, occurring during the year in cases where the mother was normally resident in the district)

Weight at Birth	Premature Livebirths							
	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day	
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days
2lbs. 3ozs. or less	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2lbs. 3ozs. up to and including 3lbs. 4ozs.	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and including 4lbs. 6ozs.	11	—	11	—	—	—	1	1
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and including 4lbs. 15 ozs.	13	—	13	2	—	2	—	—
Over 4lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5lbs. 8ozs.	15	—	15	1	—	1	—	—
Total	51	6	43	3	—	3	1	1

Table B.5 **MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

Summary of work done by Midwives during the year
Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths.

Livebirths	Stillbirths	Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before 10th day	Deaths	
			Mother	Child (under 1 month)
260	—	362	—	—

Table B.6 **VISITS**

To confinements and miscarriages shown above	To Hospital discharges shown above	Total
6,681	1,552	8,233

Table B.7

Confinements at which analgesics were administered

Trilene	Gas/Air	Nitrous oxide and oxygen	Totals
169	—	—	169

Table B.8

Incidence of Congenital Abnormalities

Mother's Age	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & over	All ages
1st Confinement	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2nd Confinement	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
3rd Confinement	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4th Confinement	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5th Confinement	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6th or later Confinement	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
All Confinements	—	2	2	2	—	2	8

Table B.9

Congenital Abnormalities Notified
(8 infants all with single abnormality only)

Nature of abnormality	Male Infants		Female Infants	
	Living	Stillborn	Living	Stillborn
Minor Skin or Orthopaedic Defects	1	—	1	—
Talipes	—	—	—	1
Anencephaly	—	—	—	1
Mongolism	—	—	2	—
Other Minor Malformations ...	2	—	—	—

Table B.10**HEALTH VISITING**

No. of visits paid by Health Visiting Staff during year.

Visits to :—		Total visits
1.	Children under 5 years of age	13,283
2.	Adults under 65	
	Expectant Mothers	382
	Tuberculosis Cases	214
	Tuberculosis Contacts	704
	Other Adults	1,659
3.	Adults over 65	
	Tuberculosis Cases	10
	Tuberculosis Contacts	2
	Other Adults	1,613
4.	Visits to Assorted Agencies	2,529
5.	Ineffective visits	2,286

Table B.11**HOME NURSING**

Total completed cases analysed by sex and age groups during the year.

		No.	Per cent
Total completed cases analysed		673	100
Sex and age groups (age in years)			
0—	M	3	0.4
	F	3	0.4
5—	M	5	0.7
	F	3	0.4
15—	M	36	5.3
	F	131	19.5
45—	M	70	10.4
	F	105	15.6
65—	M	116	17.2
	F	201	29.2
All ages—	M	230	34.2
	F	443	65.8

Table B.12

HOME NURSING

Analysis of Completed Cases (by diagnosis)

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of Cases	Duration of Treatment			
		Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits per case per week
			Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	19.0	251	—	4.4
Other infective & parasitic diseases	14	3.5	204	—	4.2
Cancer	56	4.8	1777	111	7.1
Diabetes	6	35.9	1262	—	5.9
Anaemias & other blood diseases	79	27.4	2641	6	1.2
Mental Psychoneurotic	4	9.8	495	—	12.6
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	38	9.6	1809	—	5.0
Other diseases of central nervous system	35	17.9	1963	—	3.1
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process	3	2.0	39	2	6.7
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	30	9.1	721	—	2.6
Influenza	1	2.9	37	—	12.8
Pneumonia	8	2.5	101	—	5.0
Bronchitis	26	4.5	424	—	3.7
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	1.7	60	—	6.9
Diseases of digestive system	71	6.5	1462	—	3.2
Diseases of genito-urinary system	30	13.0	764	—	2.0
Diseases of the skin	36	13.7	1739	—	3.5
Diseases of bones & organs of movement (including rheumatism & arthritis)	31	49.1	2730	—	1.8
Senility and ill-defined conditions	85	10.1	2624	2	3.1
Burns and scalds	16	4.1	304	—	4.6
Other accidents, injuries, etc.	23	18.2	995	—	2.4
All other conditions	73	4.1	941	—	3.1
Totals	673	13.0	23343	121	2.7

Table B.13 **SMALLPOX VACCINATION**

	Number of vaccinations performed during the year						
	At Clinics			By General Practitioners in course of Private Practice		Total	
	By Assistant Divisional Medical Officers		By General Practitioners on sessional basis				
	Age in years		Age in years	Age in years		Age in years	
	0—	5—15 inc.	0—	5—15 inc.	0—	5—15 inc.	0—
Primary vaccination...	349	102	—	—	132	68	481
Re-vaccination	4	18	—	—	4	20	8
							170
							38

Table B.14

IMMUNISATION

**Vaccination and Immunisation
against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus
Children resident in the District**

	Primary—By year of birth						Reinforcement—By year of birth							
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 —63	Others Under 16	Total	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 —63	Others Under 16	Total
Children protected against : —														
Diphtheria	265	344	50	18	44	28	749	7	49	160	53	712	731	1712
Whooping Cough	252	327	48	15	19	1	662	7	42	155	44	56	16	320
Tetanus	263	343	50	18	46	34	754	7	49	160	54	718	749	1737
Poliomyelitis	95	403	91	28	40	12	669	3	11	26	11	384	93	528

Approximately 26% of Primary Immunisations and 20% of reinforcement doses were given by General Practitioners

Table B.15

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

ADULTS ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Blackburn & District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea ...	3	1
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby ...	—	2
Horncliffe Convalescent Home, Blackpool	—	4

Table B.16

TUBERCULOSIS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Summary of visits of Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

(1) No. of domiciliary visits

(i) Cases :	
(a) under 65	214
(b) 65 and over	10
(ii) Contacts :	
(a) under 65	704
(b) 65 and over	2
(iii) Miscellaneous visits	292
	<hr/>
	1,222
	<hr/>

Table B.17 B.C.G. VACCINATIONS BY CHEST PHYSICIAN

	Under 2 years of age	2 & under 5 years of age	5 & under 15 years of age	15 years of age and over
No. of persons tested (for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination) ...	19	12	22	—
No. found positive	1	3	9	—
No. found negative ...	17	9	13	—
No. of persons vaccinated	26	9	12	—

Table B.19

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Service	No. of Clinics operating at year end	Total No. of clinic sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
			In Clinics	In Surgeries	At home	Total	In Clinics	In Surgeries	At home	Total
Direct	1	129	1,207	371	1,212	2,790	379	65	304	748
Voluntary Associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	129	1,207	371	1,212	2,790	379	65	304	748

Table B. 20

HOME HELP SERVICE

Cases attended during the year

Aged under 65 years					Aged over 65 years			Special cases
Confine- ment at home	Confine- ment away from home	Tuber- culosis	Chronic sick	All other cases	Tuber- culosis	Chronic sick and infirm	All other cases	
8	3	—	31	63	—	578	1	1

No. of patients referred to County Council during year ended 31st December, 1967

Referred by	Mentally Ill			Psychopath			Subnormal			Severely subnormal		
	Underage 16		16 & over	Underage 16		16 & over	Underage 16		16 & over	Underage 16		16 & over
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
General Practitioners	—	—	23	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Education Authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Police and courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	—	—	3	6	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—

Table B.22

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of Patients under County Council care at 31st December, 1967

	Mentally Ill			Elderly mentally infirm	Subnormal			Severely Subnormal						
	Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over	Under age 16		16 & over				
	M	F			M	F		M	F					
Total No. of patients under care	—	—	38	80	6	15	5	8	18	8	6	12	7	
No. of above attending day training centre	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	10	7

Table B.23**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by medical staff during 1967 :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as required them	19
(b) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of declaration of fitness forms	4
(ii) Other local authority Super-annuation schemes	5
(iii) Other local authority Sickness pay schemes	1
(iv) Children in care of Children's Committee	75
(v) Employment of children outside school hours	121
(vi) Entry to Teacher's Training Colleges	116
(vii) Entrants to Teaching profession	14
(viii) Convalescence (schoolchildren) ...	23

PART C
THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Middleton,
Manchester.

August, 1968.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1967.

Construction of the new Refuse Incineration Plant and Depot has gone on throughout the year and by the year end good progress had been made. Once again, this has involved the Borough Surveyor and myself in many meetings, discussions and inspections with the Contractors. The Plant has attracted National interest and the first of the many expected visitors began to arrive during the year; in November, the Plant was visited by the members of the Working Party, set up to consider methods of refuse disposal by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

It will be recalled that the Council sought planning permission to tip refuse upon the low lying land off Manchester Old Road and in front of the Town Hall; there were objections to this proposal but following a Public Inquiry the Minister approved the Council's application, subject to conditions in January, 1967. Tipping had been transferred in November, 1966 from the site at Rhodes to the valley of the Whit Brook at Stanycliffe; operational details having been completed and the site having been prepared it was finally possible to transfer tipping from Stanycliffe to Alkrington Park Road in December, 1967 by which time, all the immediately available space at Stanycliffe had been filled. In order to utilise further space at Stanycliffe it will be necessary to carry out fairly extensive earth moving operations.

The refuse collection service again functioned efficiently and a weekly service was provided. It was apparent that there was a necessity to carry out a further dustbin census; this not having been repeated since the original census in 1961; in addition the men themselves were complaining that the incentive scheme was in need of review. The census having been carried out, the Committee's Incentive Bonus Scheme Sub-Committee met to consider this matter and in October, 1967 recommendations were placed before the Committee.

Unfortunately, national economic considerations again prevented the inclusion in Annual Estimates of monies to introduce a scheme of provision of dustbins as a charge upon the General Rate; similarly, it was not possible to introduce a free collection service for items of extraordinary household refuse, e.g. furniture, pianos, etc.

A total of 267 properties was included in 6 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 7 Clearance Orders during the year. A further 29 houses were inspected under individual unfitness procedure, and 17 properties were inspected in connection with the Central Development Area.

In the period 1957-1967, the Council has dealt with some 3,000 properties by inclusion in Unfitness, Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders or by individual unfitness action.

In October, 1967 four Smoke Control Orders, The Hollin Lane No. 11, the Whittle Lane No. 12, the Rhodes Green No. 13 and the Top of Middleton No. 14, in total covering 1,202 acres and 238 premises, were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. This confirmation was received in October 1967 and the Orders become operative on 1st July, 1968.

The Consultative Committee for which I act, with the Council's permission, as Honorary Technical Officer, again had a very successful year in its combined function of advisory body and investigation of atmospheric pollution. This Committee again liaised with Member Authorities of the Standing Conference on Air Pollution (Region South-West from Manchester) and the Cities of Manchester and Salford to produce a Schedule of Standard Costs of Conversions and Adaptations in smoke control areas. This Schedule is adhered to by 41 Local Authorities forming the Joint Committee and it is also recommended by the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council to a further 33 Authorities.

Again, a large number of inspections was carried out under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and as a result owners and occupiers carried out a considerable amount of work; a successful prosecution was taken against one Company in respect of contraventions of the Act. Only a brief reference is made to this Act in the body of the Report since a separate Annual Report is produced on this subject.

The Department was again active in ensuring clean food and this was reflected in the 42 complaints which were made to the department by members of the public. Of these, 9 resulted in prosecutions brought under the various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the members of the Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health for their encouragement and support and to the staff of the Department for their work during the year.

I also wish again to thank the Chief Officers of other departments for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. TRAYNOR,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Middleton's sewage up to three times dry weather flow, is treated at the Manchester Corporation Sewage Works at Davyhulme. Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of storm overflows.

A £6½ million scheme of extensions to the Davyhulme Sewage Works was officially opened in May, 1965. These works, which are the first major scheme of extensions to the works since the 1939-1945 war, have taken approximately 10 years to complete, and comprise new screening plant, grit separation equipment, storm tanks, sedimentation tanks and activated sludge treatment for the settled sewage; heated sludge digestion with secondary sludge thickening tanks. The gas evolved from the digestion process is used in a new works power station to generate all the power required for plant operation.

With the exception of isolated farmhouses, the only areas of the Borough without proper drainage and sewerage are the villages of Birch and Bowlee. A survey was carried out during 1967 and there are now 188 pail closets serving 192 premises.

In April, 1962, the pail collection service was reorganised within the Incentive Bonus Scheme referred to elsewhere, and since that time all pails have been emptied twice weekly. Disinfectants and deodorants are utilised in the collection.

WATER SUPPLY

The town is supplied with water by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The supply is upland water of good quality. Details of the catchment area and reservoir installations have been given in previous reports, but a major addition is the newly completed Greenbooth Reservoir with a capacity of 800 million gallons.

The number of dwellings supplied by the Joint Board is 18,330.

Water supplies are drawn from the gathering grounds in the Cheesden and Naden valleys, north west of Rochdale. The Cheesden Valley feeds the Ashworth Moor reservoir, containing some 350 million gallons capacity, while the Naden Valley drains into three small reservoirs (total capacity 400 million gallons) and the large new Greenbooth reservoir, completed in 1964, with a capacity of 800 million gallons. Total main reservoir capacity is therefore some 1,550 million gallons.

The water is filtered through either of two filter stations (a) the Ashworth Moor Filter Station, containing 4 Permutit continuous filter tanks, which filters supplies from Ashworth Moor principally supplying Heywood or, (b) the Clay Lane Filter Station. This station has a store reservoir of 60 million gallons, a battery of 6 Permutit Caluminous filter tanks and takes supplies from Ashworth Moor and also the whole supply from the Naden Valley. There is a spill (open) reservoir for filtered water.

The Middleton service reservoir, being constructed at Hatters Farm, Middleton, will be a reinforced concrete circular reservoir (diameter approximately 80 yards) containing approximately six million gallons filtered water. The concrete roof will be supported by 124 concrete beam supports. Expected to be complete in May 1968, the cost will be approximately £250,000. The service reservoir will constantly supply the whole Borough by a “ring main.”

The chlorination dosage is 0.2 parts per million; chalk is added at the rate of 1½ grains per gallon and, when necessary, soda ash is added at the rate of ½ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 2,590 yards during the year.

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The types and numbers of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year were :—

Table C.1

Pail Closets	163
Waste water closets	820
Fresh water closets	16,020

Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 the Corporation offers to owners a grant towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets, etc., to fresh-water closets.

During the year four owners took advantage of this facility.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In April, 1962, a Group Incentive Bonus Scheme was put into operation for a trial period of six months. The scheme was adopted permanently in September 1962, and a weekly (viz., Monday to Friday) service is now provided throughout the Borough.

The basic task above which Bonus becomes payable is 100 bins per man per day, and the total work load to achieve a weekly collection is about 170 bins per man per day. Since fewer men are now employed to do the work there has been no additional cost. Average Bonus earnings are from £3 11s. 6d. to £3 15s. 6d., per man per week.

There are in the Borough :

- 20,230 Moveable Dustbins
- 168 Ashpits
- 135 Special containers (flats, etc.)

and these are dealt with by a labour force of 5 Driver/Loaders and 25 Ashbinmen.

Trade refuse and extraordinary household refuse are collected by an additional vehicle with a crew of 2 men, whilst a further vehicle, also with a crew of 2 men, deals with pail closets and shop salvage collection. Both these crews are included in the Bonus Scheme.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In 1905, the Authority constructed an Incinerator for the disposal of refuse. With the growth of the town, the annual tonnage of refuse collected became more than the Incinerator could handle.

By 1936, almost one quarter of the refuse was having to be tipped, and the Incinerator was finally closed down in 1937.

In June, 1938, a new Separation and Incineration Plant was officially opened. Again the growth of the town outstripped the capacity of the plant, and after 24 years, it was finally closed down in early 1962, being in need of complete renewal.

In 1966, the Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Motherwell Bridge (Tacol) Limited for the provision of a full incineration plant, to the design of Vereinigte Kesselwerke, A.G. of Dusseldorf, West Germany (the "Dusseldorf system") and a new Depot, including garages, stores, fitters shop and store, paper bailing buildings, sanitary and welfare facilities. Loan sanction in the sum of £364,274 was received.

The Borough Surveyor and myself were again closely engaged throughout the year in detailed discussions with the Contractors and visits to the Plant in course of erection.

Meanwhile, the whole of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. The tip at Rhodes was in use until November 1966, when tipping was transferred to Stanycliffe, where site preparation had included roadworks, and the removal of some 8,000 cubic yards of sand.

By late 1967, the whole of the immediately available space at Stanycliffe had been filled. There had been considerable delay in obtaining planning permission to tip on the site bounded by Manchester Old Road-Alkrington Park Road, and further delay in obtaining the County Council's approval to the detailed mechanics of operation; when final approval was received, site preparation had to be carried out and consequently it was not until the 11th of December, 1967, that the department was able to commence tipping on this site.

The Ministry recommendations as to the controlling of tipping were again observed. A loading shovel, and a crawler tractor with scraper are employed on the tip.

It is estimated that a total of 14,182 tons of household refuse was collected during the year.

SALVAGE

There was a fall in the waste paper market during the year; this did not affect the output of paper in our case but prices were reduced.

Table C.2

INCOME FROM SALES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Bailed Cardboard	114	8	3	1152	19	0
Mixed Papers	95	13	0	788	14	2
	210	1	3	1941	13	2

Table C.3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables give details of the various inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961

	Inspections made etc.
Drainage work	1,250
Conversions	74
Water Supply	103
Poisons (listed sellers)	4
Fried fish shops	44
Licensed premises (PHA)	14
Tents, vans, sheds, caravans, etc.	41
Schools	16
Workshops and workplaces	63
Outworkers	40
Hairdressers and barbers	6
Pet shops	7
Accumulations	190
Factories	132
Bakehouses	7
Pest control	160
Stables, piggeries, farms, etc.	67
Houses	861
Investigation of Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	397
Verminous conditions and Disinfestation	44
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	1,672
Total	5,192

(b) HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1964

Houses inspected	1,419
Life queries	487
Investigations—overcrowding	61
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	1,075
Total	3,042

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken :—

Milk designated for bacteria	6
Milk for chemical analysis	44
Other foods for chemical analysis ...	106
Other premises	1
Food preparing etc., premises	71
Dairies, milk shops, milk vehicles	91
Market and shops	577
Unsound food	40
Butchers shops	40
Fish and chip shops	40
Ice cream shops	19
Fishmongers and Poulterers	12
Greengrocers	32
Clubs	7
Restaurants and Confectioners	56
Grocers' shops	41
Bakehouses	40
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	80
Schools	16
Wholesalers	10
Canteens	28
Street vendors	66
Mobile shops	2
Licensed premises	71
Total	1,340

Poultry inspection :—

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Number of poultry processing premises within the district | 2 |
| (ii) Number of visits to these premises | 8 |
| (iii) Total number of birds processed during the year | 34,000 |
| (iv) Types of birds processed — turkeys, hens, broilers, capons | Yes all types |
| (v) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption | 2% |
| (vi) Weight of poultry rejected as unfit for human consumption | 5,200lbs. |

(vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection :—

One of the premises uses electric stunner and two automatic pluckers, dressing manually, plans for new extension contemplated. The other uses bleeding method, electric plucker, carcasses not dressed. (Sold to Asian Restaurants and shop-keepers).

(d) FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Factories	168
Outworkers	53
Total	221

(e) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Visits	715
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(f) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 38**(g) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

Rat Infestations	410
Mice Infestations	280

(h) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits industrial	103
Number of visits on survey	4,273
Smoke observations	15
Distribution of leaflets	1,234
Other visits	9
Total	5,634

Table C.4
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Year ended 31st December, 1967

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	Types of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	17,794	46
2. (a) Total number of properties (incl. nearby premises) inspected following notification	563	27
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	301	27
(ii) Mice	262	Nil
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reason other than notification	62	38
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ...	44	38
(ii) Mice ...	18	Nil

(j) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) Smoke Control Areas :

The position at 31st December, 1967 is as follows :—

		Total	
	Acres	Premises	Dwellings
Middleton No. 1 (Alkrington)	104	693	692
„ No. 2 (Alkrington)	427	1,612	1,580
„ No. 3 (Clough Road)	7	90	90
„ No. 4 (Sedgley Street) ...	8	93	475
„ No. 5 (Hollin)	112	476	475
„ No. 6 (Croft Gates)	4	88	88
„ No. 7 (Alkrington)	53	371	364
„ No. 8 (Langley)	221	2,510	2,440
„ No. 9 (Alkrington)	180	368	365
„ No. 10A (Langley)	85	858	851
„ No. 10B (Langley)	62	808	805
„ No. 11 (Hollin Lane)	650	42	36
„ No. 12 (Whittle Lane) ...	248	5	5
„ No. 13 (Rhodes Green) ...	294	113	110
„ No. 14 (Top of Middleton)	9	78	74

Following upon Circular 69/1963 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which announced that all future Smoke Control Orders in the North-West would be required to be based upon fuels other than “soft” coke, the estimated costs of adaptations increased considerably.

Consequently, it was necessary for the Council to reduce in size the area which could be dealt with in any financial year. The completion date, by which the whole of the Borough is to be covered by such Orders, was extended from 1967 to 1981.

During the year the Manchester Corporation (and other owners) carried out the works of conversion required in the 808 premises covered by the Langley No. 10B Smoke Control Order which became operative in November, 1966. In October the Council submitted to the Minister for confirmation the Hollin Lane No. 11, the Whittle Lane No. 12, the Rhodes Green No. 13, and the Top of Middleton No. 14 Smoke Control Orders, in total covering 1,202.5 acres and 238 premises.

INDUSTRY :

103 visits were paid to industrial premises either as routine or to inspect alterations and fitting of equipment, and in connection with smoke emissions.

CHIMNEY HEIGHTS :

No action was required under Section 10 in respect of new chimneys.

POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS :

The Corporation is a Member Authority of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

This body again did much valuable work during the year, and an annual revision of the Schedule of Standard Costs was begun, the second revision being in June, 1967.

Two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measuring apparatus and a lead dioxide candle are maintained in the district, the readings taken are passed to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology. Average readings for the years 1961 to 1967 inclusive are shown in Table C.13.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Atmospheric pollution	5,669
Fairs and markets	580
Interviews with owners, builders etc.	456
Public conveniences	48
Tip and salvage depot	454
Refuse collection	50
Improvement grants	26
Land charge searches	330
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	24
Noise nuisances	115
<hr/>	
Total	7,752
<hr/>	
Total number of visits	16,636

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints during the year	1,012
--	-------

NOTICES

Nuisances found	992
Nuisances abated	684
Verbal notices given	388
Verbal notices complied with	266
Informal notices served	290
Informal notices complied with	258
Statutory notices served	50
Statutory notices complied with	49

Table C.5

WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Fresh water closets choked	28
Waste water closets choked	23
Drains cleared, repaired or reconstructed	172
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired	48
Damp ceiling and walls	93
Bins provided	14
Accumulations	126
Defective brickwork	15
Roofs repaired	47

Defective floors	24
Noise nuisance	5
Doors and windows repaired	42
Water supplies remedied	26
Removal of caravans	30
Food Hygiene	170
Blocked chutes	2
Fireplaces and flues repaired	13
Other nuisances abated	84

Table C.6

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Defects found	2
Written notices served:—	2
Verbal notices given:— ...	—
(a) Sanitary defects	2
Remedied	2

Table C.7

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested ...	11
Number of Council Houses disinfected	11
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested	3
Number of other houses disinfected	3
Premises are treated by spraying with DDT or BHC in either kerosene or water formulations. Malathion is also occasionally used.	

HOUSING

Table C.8

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year	1968 Figures	
	Traditional permanent houses	Flats
1. By the local authority	134	137
2. By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	17	Nil
Total number of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year:		
	Middleton	3,535
	Manchester	4,780

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housings Acts ... 2,279
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose
- (c) Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably

	fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	590
(2)	Total number of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which :—	
(a)	Demolition clearance or closing orders have been made (at anytime)	251
(b)	Demolition, clearance or closing orders have not yet been made	518

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas :—

	Houses Demolished 1967	Displaced during year Per- Families	
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	181	407	181
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas :—

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number	Displaced during year Per- Families	
(1) Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1), and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	5	11	5
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

4. HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	298	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	15	—
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957) :

	No. of houses	No. of sepa- rate dwellings contained in Column 1
Position at end of year :—		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation :—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

6. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT :

	No. of houses	No. of occu- pants of houses in Column 1
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

7. HOUSING ACT, 1949 AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958, IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC.

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	Local Authority	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes
Action during year :						
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	—	41	—	—	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	—	41	—	—	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed	—	29	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (c) above	—	—	—	—
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	—	—	—	—

3. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 AND 1964. STANDARD GRANTS :

Action during year :	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority	41
(b) Approved by Local Authority	38
(c) Work completed	32

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1964

Summary of Houses in Areas, Recommended for Clearance in 1967

No. of Area	Designation of Area	No. of Properties Involved
A.	(1) The Grimshaw Lane (No. 1) C.P.O. (1967)	34
	(2) The Grimshaw Lane (No. 2) Clearance Order (1967)	3
	(3) The Grimshaw Lane (No. 3) Clearance Order (1967)	10
	(4) The Oldham Road (No. 1) C.P.O. (1967)	20
	(5) The Stanycliffe Lane C.P.O. (1967)	5
	(6) The Old Hall Street Clearance Order (1967)	4
	(7) The Hollin Lane Clearance Order (1967)	8
	(8) The Green Street C.P.O. (1967)	6
	(9) The Highfield Street Clearance Order (1967)	5
	(10) The Slattocks C.P.O. (1967)	20
	(11) The Radclyffe Street Clearance Order (1967)	5
	(12) The Old Mills Hill Clearance Order (1967)	7
	(13) The Tonge C.P.O. (1967)	140
		267
B.	Houses inspected with a view to individual closing or demolition orders or voluntarily closed or demolished	29
C.	Properties inspected for proposed Central Development Area (No. 5) C.P.O.	17
	Grand Total	313

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 148, particulars of which are given below:—

Table C.9

Sample	Number	Genuine
Actal Tablets	1	1
Aspirin	1	1
Apples (fresh)	1	1
Agarol	1	1
Boracic Lint	1	1
Braised Beef	1	1
Beef Sausage	2	1
Boracic Powder	1	1
Borax B.P.	2	2
Baking Powder	1	1
Blancmange Powder	2	1
Cough Medicine	3	3
Castor Oil	1	1
Christmas Pudding	1	1
Chocolate Easter Egg	1	1
Candid Peel	1	1
Cornflower	2	2
Cascara Tablets	1	1
Cocoa	1	1
Cakes (Almond Slices)	1	1
Curry Powder	1	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1
Chorley Cakes	1	1
Corned Beef	1	1
Condensed Milk	1	1
Dried Fruit Mixture	1	1
Double Cream	1	1
Damson Jam	1	1
Dramamine Tablets	1	1
Eccles Cakes	1	1
Ferrodic Tablets	1	1
Fish Paste	1	1
Gin	3	3
Glycerine, Lemon and Ipec	1	1
Ground Almonds	1	1
Ground Nut Oil	1	1
Glycerine B.P.	1	1
Gravy Browning	1	1
Headache Powders	1	1
Ice Lolly	1	—
Ice Cream	1	1
Lard	1	1
Lemonade	1	—
Liver and Bacon Spread	1	1
Lemon Curd	1	1
Lemon Cheese	1	1

Meat Pie	1	1
Mincemeat	1	1
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	1	1
Milk (skimmed and sweetened)	2	2
Meat Pie	1	—
Mineral Water	1	1
Minced Turkey	1	1
Minced Chicken	1	1
Meat Spread	1	1
Margarine	1	1
Mustard Compound	1	1
Milk	44	43
Olive Oil	2	2
Panadol Tablets	1	1
Pork Sausages	2	1
Prodexin Tablets	1	1
Pears (fresh)	1	1
Potted Beef Paste	1	1
Pickles	1	1
Rum	3	3
Raspberry Syrup and Olive Oil B.P.C.	1	1
Raspberries	1	1
Raisins	1	1
Sultanas	1	1
Soda Water	1	1
Sauce	1	1
Stoned Raisins	1	1
Strawberries	1	1
Spices (mixed)	1	1
Sweets	3	3
Sardines in Tomato	1	1
Strawberry Mousse (frozen)	1	1
Sugar	1	1
Table Jelly	1	1
Tea	2	2
Tapioca	1	1
Whisky	6	6
Zinc and Castor Oil	1	1
	148	141

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
38	Opened tin of Corned Beef	The seam at one end of the can was imperfect.	Suggest Complainant and Vendor be informed.
39	Part of Meat Pie	Contained 74 mg. of particles of silicious matter, brick and furnace breeze and one small fragment of wood all between pie filling and pastry. No synthetic colours or toxic metals detected.	Suggest bakers be interviewed and cautioned.

61	Blancmange Powder	Contained red colour—pancean sx. As from 26th June, 1967 this colour is not included in the list of coal tar colours permitted for use in food.	Suggest Manufacturer be notified.
80	Ice Lolly	The outer coating of the lolly contained cocoa which was not mentioned on the list of ingredients on the label.	Suggest Manufacturers be communicated with.
84	Pork Sausage	Meat content 65%. Contained 260 parts per 1,000,000 sulphite preservatives, expressed as sulphur dioxide without declaration.	Suggest Vendor be interviewed and cautioned re preservatives.
93	Milk (untreated from farm herd—farm bottled)	Fat 2.95%. Deficient 1.6% fat and slightly low in solids not fat.	Suggest Farmer be notified.
120	Beef Sausage	Meat content 35%. Contained 300 gpm of sulphite preservative (expressed as SO ₂) without declaration.	Suggest Vendor be interviewed and cautioned re preservative.
124	Lemonade	Sample had a slight phenolic taste due to the presence of a total of 6½ mg of phenolic material (expressed as phenol) in the drink and associated with the white plastic composition ring in the cap.	Suggest complainant be informed and the bottler cautioned.
135	Raspberry Syrup B.P.C.	Consisted of raspberry syrup with vinegar and olive oil but colouring of label made name of product liable to be misread.	Suggest Manufacturers be communicated with with a view to printing name in uniform colour on a single contrasting background.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS WHERE LEGAL
PROCEEDINGS TAKEN—1967

Case No.		Fine	Costs
10/67	String in Tea cake	£5 Fine	
12/67	Insect in Jar of Strawberry Jam	£15 Fine	
13/67	Mouldy Steak and Kidney Pie	£10 Fine	
14/67	Mouldy Crumpets	£15 Fine	
21/67	Mouldy Brown Bread	£10 Fine	
28/67	Mouldy Cheese spread	£30 Fine	£1 0s. 0d.
32/67	Mouldy Fruit Malt Loaf	£20 Fine	
35/67	Insect in Custard Pie	£5 Fine	£26 5s. 0d.
40/67	Mouldy Crumpets	£10 Fine	
TOTALS ...		£120	£27 5s. 0d.

Dealt with Informally :—

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Action Taken
1/67	Tinned Salmon	—
2/67	Mouse dropping on pie tray	—
3/67	Mouldy Cheese	Customer re-imbursed
4/67	Carton of Blackcurrant Drink	Referred to Oldham Corporation where purchase made.
5/67	Pie containing foreign body	Referred to Manchester Corporation where purchase made.
6/67	Foreign body in loaf	Referred to Chadderton Corporation where purchase made.
7/67	Tin of fruit containing beetle	Complainant re-imbursed. Retailer and supplier notified.
8/67	Foreign body found in steak and kidney pudding	—
9/67	Foreign body in bottle of milk	—
11/67	Rope in bread	—
15/67	Safety pin in sterilized milk bottle	—
16/67	Opened tin of corned beef	Complainant and Vendor notified.
17/67	Discoloured part meat pie	Complainant informed and bakers interviewed and cautioned.
18/67	Opened tin of corned beef	Complainant re-imbursed
19/67	Mouldy steak and kidney pudding	Complainant re-imbursed.
20/67	Chopped pork in natural juices	Complainant re-imbursed.
22/67	Meat and potato pies	—
23/67	Wet fish (haddock)	Complainant re-imbursed.
24/67	Lemonade	Complainant re-imbursed.
25/67	Bottle of sterilized milk, solder on internal surface	Complain't re-imbursed. and Bottler cautioned.
26/67	Bacon	—
27/67	Baked beans in tomato sauce	Complainant re-imbursed.
29/67	English Breast of Lamb	Complainant re-imbursed.
30/67	Egg and bacon breakfast	Complainant re-imbursed.
31/67	Loaf of bread	—
33/67	Lancashire cheese (mouldy)	—
34/67	Beetle in fruit cocktail	—
36/67	Mouldy corned beef	—
37/67	Empty milk bottle (past)	—
38/67	Cut of Pork (cooked)	—
39/67	Slice of bread containing greenish substance	—
41/67	Bristle found in lemon curd	Referred to Borough of Reading where produce was bottled.
42/67	Foreign body in sausage	Proceedings recommended.

Table C.10

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED—1967

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
(Total quantity of stock examined and condemned)					
Canned Fruit	—	1	1	5	—
Canned Jellied Veal	—	—	—	10	—
Canned Cooked Ham	—	—	3	—	4
Canned Corned Beef	—	—	1	6	—
Canned Pork	—	—	1	16	2
Canned Luncheon Meat	—	—	—	11	8
Other Canned Meats	—	—	3	1	10
Loose Meats	—	—	3	8	10
Fish	—	8	2	—	2
Poultry	—	5	—	7	3
Pies and Puddings	—	1	2	1	8
Vegetables	—	2	—	15	12
Jams	—	—	—	1	12
Pickled Foods	—	—	—	6	—
Mixed Frozen Foods	—	2	—	—	4
Mixed Foods	—	—	2	21	2

Table C.11

MILK SUPPLY

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of registered distributors operating from :—

(a) Dairies in the district	18
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	109

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1965

Number of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—

(a) Pasteurising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b))	Nil
(b) Sterilising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b))	Nil
(c) Pre-packed milk (Reg. 12(1) (c))	107
(d) Untreated Milk	20
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Reg. 12(1) (d))	Nil

Table C.12

MILK SAMPLING

	Number submitted	Result	Remarks
(a) Chemical Analysis :—	44	43 Genuine	One sample Fat 2.95% deficient 1.6% fat and slightly low in solids not fat.
(b) Bacteriological :—			
(i) Biological			
Tuberculosis	6	All negative	In 1966 the
(ii) Brucellosis	6	5 negative	incidence rate
		1 positive	of Brucellosis
			was higher
			than usual.

Other tests :—

Raw Milk

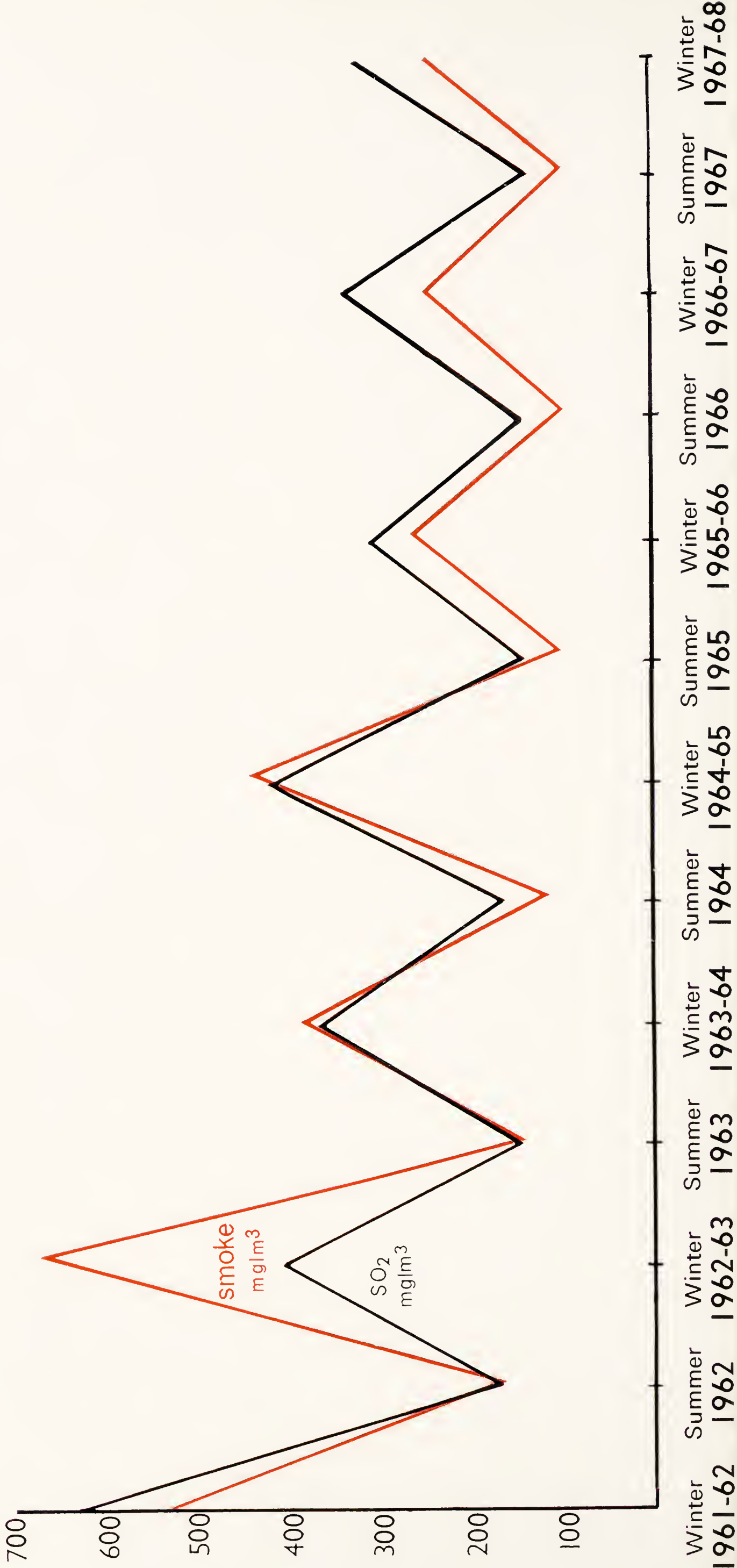
(ii) Methylene blue test	4	All satisfactory.
Heat treated Milk :—		
Methylene blue test	1	Satisfactory.
Phosphatase test	1	Satisfactory.
Turbidity test	—	—

Table C.13

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Graph showing Average Values of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations.

Summer: April—September. Winter: October—March



APPENDIX

Factories Act, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	168	104	2	Nil
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	170	104	2	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions wer instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing Offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 33 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	41	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen	8	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	53	—	—	—	—	—

Times of Oldham
